

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY

China

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2. Chinese Communist Anti-Guerrilla and Propaganda Activities, South Kansu

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1. In late January 1953 the Chinese Communists in the Szechuan-Kansu border area established the South Kansu Autonomous Region with the slogan, "Tibetans to be governed by Tibetans." At a meeting of Tibetan tribal leaders called by the Chinese Communists in December 1952, HUANG Cheng-oh'ing, a Tibetan Native Officer from Hsiaho (N 35-25, E 102-23) had been appointed chairman of the Committee of the People's Autonomous Region and concurrently garrison commander of South Kansu; YANG Fu-hsing, a Native Officer from Choni (N 34-39, E 103-12), was made HUANG's deputy in both posts. The meeting had been attended by more than ten Tibetan tribal leaders from southern Kansu as well as one representative from Sitactang¹. HUANG received from the Chinese Communists 120,000 Chinese silver dollars to be given to leaders in the Tibetan areas in southern Kansu in exchange for their cooperation.²
2. On 13 February HUANG and YANG called a conference at Hsiaho which was officially opened on 16 February and was attended by many native officers from the surrounding Tibetan areas. During this conference it was agreed that an invasion of the guerrilla areas would be launched in coordination with Chinese Communist troops on 19 March 1953.³
3. In preparation for the anti-guerrilla campaign, HUANG and YANG sent representatives through the area to tell the residents to prepare billets for the Communist troops and have yaks ready for the transportation of men and supplies. The natives were also to act as guides or scouts for the Communist troops.
4. YANG Fu-hsing sent both YANG Ching-hua (2799/2529/5478), commander of YANG's 1 Regiment, and LEI Chao-hsiang (7191/0340/4382), commander of YANG's 2 Regiment, to the Upper and Lower T'iehpu (N 34- , E 103-)

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to assist the Chinese Communists.

5. In preparation for the campaign against the guerrillas near Lint'an (N 34-47, E 103-46), the Chinese Communists had recruited a score of Tibetan interpreters and translators, as well as some 500 stretcher bearers, who were recruited from Minhsien (N 34-29, E 104-01) and Linhsia (N35-36, E 103-03) and concentrated at Chiucheng⁴ on 5 March 1953, where they were to be organized and grouped. Some hundred Communist officers were sent from Chiucheng to post notices stating that a reward of 1,000 Chinese silver dollars would be given for each guerrilla, and 500 Chinese silver dollars for any horse belonging to the guerrillas.⁵

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6. In late December 1952 some of the propaganda themes used by the Chinese Communists in the Tibetans areas were the following:
- a. Within the nomadic regions there will be no land reform, no anti-landlord campaign, and no three- or five-anti's campaign. There will be no re-distribution of privately owned property.
 - b. The entry of the Liberation Army into the Tibetan areas is to annihilate counter-revolutionaries who plan to sabotage the unification of our peoples and the progress of our production and reconstruction. The People's Liberation Army comes to maintain the social order, and to protect the lives and property of the minority people, so as to give to each of you security and happiness.
 - c. The People's Liberation Army, upon entry into the Tibetan areas, will not recruit any person for military service, nor demand any funds, food, horses, cows or sheep, or the right to cultivate any barren land.
 - d. There will be freedom of religion. Monasteries will be protected. Customs and habits of minority peoples will be observed and respected.
 - e. Under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman MAO, all peoples of different strata and classes should be closely united to wipe out with determination all counter-revolutionaries so as to construct a prosperous Tibetan region.
 - f. Develop the commerce and public health in the Tibetan areas. Protect and promote animal husbandry and all kinds of auxiliary enterprises so as to improve step-by-step the livelihood of the peoples.
 - g. Enforce the decrees of the "Mutual Policies" and promote "Regional Autonomy."

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Comment. Approximately N 34-42, E 103-14.

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